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COMMUNICATIONS.

Christians are bound to avoid not only that which in the nature of things is positively evil, but, as far as possible, that which has merely the appearance of evil. They are also to have a tender regard for the views and feelings and prejudices of their brethren, in things which in themselves are lawful; lest the conscience of some, who are weak, should be defiled by their example. No one can deny this, without calling in question the truth of revelation; nor can he depreciate its importance, without virtually saying that the great Apostle of the Gentiles was too much in earnest, when he laid down the lesson, and enforced it by strong arguments and injunctions. Now, the views contained in the following communication, relative to a certain fashionable species of amusement, are such as are known to be extensively prevalent in our own and several kindred denominations of Christians. Ought they not, therefore, to be regarded —seriously regarded, by those few professors among us, who still say by their practice, and the practice of their children, that the thing alluded to is both necessary and harmless? We put the question fearlessly; and let conscience give the answer. The article is anonymous; but the writer of it informs us, that most of the remarks were embodied in a sermon which he lately dedelivered:—

For the Western Recorder.

MATT. iv, 6. "When Herod's birth-day was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod."

MR. EDITOR—In considering the character of King Herod, and the circumstances which led to his taking the life of John the Baptist, I was lately led to some reflections, which may not be uninteresting or unprofitable to a portion of your readers. The practice of attending dancing parties and dancing schools is quite common in many places, and regarded as an innocent amusement; and the question is often asked, what harm can there be in it? But the conduct of Herod, and the circumstance which led to it, I think, shew us in what light the subject of dancing is to be viewed.

When the daughter of Herodias danced before Herod, he was greatly pleased, (as we might naturally expect such a person would be); and the effect upon him was most pernicious. Though the character of this woman, as we learn, was most infamous and vile, yet her dancing before him was the means of leading him to the commission of one of the blackest of crimes of which he was ever guilty. This instance, as we conceive, gives us some idea in what light this practice, so common with many, ought to be viewed. True, it is probably seldom followed by the same dreadful consequences; but facts and experience abundantly shew that the tendency of it is bad.

That I may not be misunderstood on this point, it may not be amiss to observe, that I speak not of the act of dancing, merely, in itself considered; for surely, in an abstract point of view, there can be nothing wrong in that, any more than in the act of running or in walking, or any other movement of the body. But I speak of the practice in connection with the circumstances that generally attend it, and the effects that follow; and that these are bad, admits not even the shadow of a doubt. It is to me, therefore, a matter of surprise, that any should attempt to defend the amusement of dancing, as consistent with christian principles and the sanctions of religion. As the subject is one of some importance, let us for a moment look at some of the reasons which have been generally offered in justification of the practice.

As it is common for persons to appeal to God's word, to justify their conduct, and even their sins, so not unfrequently many attempt to defend this practice in the same way. Dancing, say they, is spoken of in the word of God in terms of approbation, and was practised under the Jewish dispensation, even by those who were the most eminent for their piety. An inspired penman has plainly countenanced it, by assuring us that there is "a time to dance," as well as "a time to mourn." True; but if the subject is rightly understood, it will be seen that this circumstance gives not the least countenance to the practice in question. Dancing was observed among the Jews as a religious rite, on some joyful occasion; and wherever it is spoken of in the bible, it is, with one or two exceptions, represented as a proper expression of gladness and gratitude. Job says, when speaking of the prosperity and impiety of the wicked—"Wherefore do the wicked live, and are mighty in power? They send forth their little ones like a flock, and their children dance. They take the timbrel and harp, and rejoice at the sound of the organ. They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Wherefore, they say unto God—Depart from us, for we desire not the knowledge of thy ways." Job here mentions dancing, as a proof of the great impiety, and the occasion of the destruction of the wicked, and the cause of their saying to God, "Depart from us." The other case is that under consideration, where the daughter of Herodias, under the influence of heated passions, danced before Herod, and was the means of leading him to make a rash vow, and to behead John the Baptist. These two instances are spoken of, as those of great folly and wickedness, and with the exception of these, the bible never mentions dancing in any other light than that of a religious rite; and wherever it was observed in any other way, it was for purposes of vanity, pride, ostentation, and impiety. No instance is recorded on the pages of the inspired volume, where it was ever practised as a social amusement, unless the two just mentioned. Instead, therefore, of deriving any countenance from the bible in favour of the practice, the whole voice of scripture is unquestionably and most decidedly opposed to it.

Again, it is said that persons need certain kinds of amusement and recreation, at least, at certain periods of their life; that their inclinations and feelings are strongly tending that way; and that nothing can be more innocent than dancing. But this plea, if properly examined, will be found to be untenable and of little weight. To say that the practice is an innocent one, is taking the thing for granted, and what, as we conceive, is opposed to facts and to experience. It will be readily admitted, that persons sometimes need a little relaxation from the tedious routine of business and close confinement—something that will divert and invigorate both mind and body. But diversions enough can be found, which are innocent in their nature, and which may be a source of profit and improvement; enough that will afford both amusement and relaxation, without resorting to any, the tendency of which is unquestionably wrong. That the inclinations and feelings of many persons, especially the thoughtless and gay, should be in favour of such an amusement, is what we should naturally expect in their unregenerate state; but this is certainly no reason why they should be indulged. Their inclinations are also in favour of many things, acknowledged by all to be immoral and vicious; and yet no one would reasonably suppose that this was any cause why their wishes should be gratified in regard to those things. This consideration, then, instead of being in favour of such a practice, rather affords, at least, a sort of presumptive evidence that it is morally wrong, and that those who are inclined to it ought to be restrained in their inclinations, and taught to deny themselves.

But the principal argument alledged in favour of the practice, if I mistake not, is, that it is the means of removing that *rusticity of manners*, which is so natural to many, of giving a *polish to the outward man*, and enabling them to appear with *more ease and propriety*, in their intercourse with the world. That it is the means of making persons better acquainted with a certain etiquette of the day, of bowing and walking by rule, of putting on more vain and pompous airs, and knowing something more of the customs of the fashionable world, is undoubtedly true, in some instances. But for one, I frankly confess, that I have yet to learn, that dancing, or even a dancing school, is necessary to teach the principles of true politeness—that politeness which will enable a person to appear with the greatest respectability and decorum, in the society of those with whom he is called to mingle. The former, as I conceive, forms no part of the most perfect, and certainly not of a christian education. No matter what profession or calling in life a man may be destined to, let him take care to have his mind well improved and stored with useful knowledge, and to improve his manners practically, as he mingles with good society; and it will be worth far more to him, than all the dancing practised from the days of Herod to the present time.

But the natural tendency of the practice, I believe, is bad, though all persons may not be sensible themselves of receiving any injury from it. That it is unfavourable to intellectual and moral improvement, hardly admits of a doubt. It tends to dissipate the mind, occupies much time that might be better spent, often disqualifies a person in a measure for business, and produces a dislike to that part of education which is more solid and important. And well would it be, if this were all. But, worst of all, it has a most pernicious influence upon his religious and future prospects. It creates an increasing fondness for fashionable amusements, for dress and show. It tends to strengthen the corrupt propensities of the human heart, and to produce a strong aversion to the things of religion. It enlists a person's feelings more in favour of the sinful maxims and practices of the world, leads him to neglect the means of grace, begets a fondness for gaiety and mirth, banishes serious thoughts and impressions from the mind, keeps eternal things out of view, and finally drowns the soul in perdition.

This has been found to be the natural tendency of the practice of which I speak; and hence we may see the light in which it is to be viewed. That many will still attempt to defend it, is of course to be expected; but it is entirely on worldly, and not on christian principles, that any one can do so. Let it be distinctly remembered, that it is on *worldly principles*, and on *these alone*, that the practice is ever to be defended. Even in a *moral* point of view, the tendency of it is unquestionably bad; and it is astonishing that any who bear the christian name, who profess to be governed by the spirit and principles of the gospel, should even for a moment attempt to justify, or even to countenance the practice. It is one of those vanities of the world, from which, as the professed followers of the Lord Jesus, they are required to separate themselves; & those who are christian parents, are solemnly bound, by all proper means, so far as practicable, to restrain their children from it. And would professors of religion, *could* they have any thing to do with dancing, or encourage it in their children, if they fully believed and realised, that for this, God will at last *most certainly* call them into judgment?

For the Western Recorder.

MODERN INFIDELITY.

MR. EDITOR—It has often been said, that gross infidelity is no longer to be dreaded at the present day, and that its progress is now chiefly to be sought for in the dissemination of what are called "liberal principles," *alias*, principles of unitarianism. This is not strictly true. The infidelity of this age assumes various forms, adapting itself every where to different classes of society, and to the prejudices, the habits, and the pursuits of men. It is gross or refined, direct or indirect, manifest or latent, speculative or practical, stoical or sentimental, any thing and every thing that circumstances could possibly make it; and he that by repelling it in any one form should think the conflict ended, would find himself greatly mistaken.

What portion of the community, as to numbers, think you, Mr. Editor, may still be considered as ignorant and illiterate, after all that has been said of the dissemination of knowledge, and the progress of popular education? That portion, be it one third or one half of the population, in any given district, is accessible to gross infidelity. Some, it is true, are real Christians, and some are speculative believers. But many are the followers of such men as Volney and Tom Paine. A still larger number, though not entirely settled in their principles, are predisposed to the same sentiments; and when they are hard pressed with the claims of gospel truth, will express strong doubts as to the authenticity of the scriptures, and the reality of religion. Such men have just information enough to be taken with low inferior prints, in the shape of tracts and handbills; and the diminutive, illiterate, not to say blasphemous weekly gazettes, which find access to them, are well suited to confirm them in their rude notions of skepticism.—Writers in favour of christianity may pass by this large portion of the community as "unworthy of notice;" but it remains to be shown, whether, in the great scale of being, these souls are not really as valuable as the souls of others. All that is done for this special class of community, or nearly all, is effected by sabbath schools and tract distribution.

As another large class in society, may be reckoned the men who come under the continual influence of inferior political newspapers. Most of these papers, to say the least, are necessarily the indirect advocates of infidelity. Established exclusively for party purposes, they become, of course, the vehicles of slander and detraction, and do not even pretend to free themselves from the occasional charge of falsehood and misrepresentation. If not detected till an election is over, it is all well; or if detected too soon for party purposes, a little shuffling, or a little pleasantry, or a little slang, will induce their patrons to overlook the sin. The conductors of such papers have in general very little conscience about the religious character of them; and not a few, when pressed upon the subject, will openly deny their responsibility, as the only possible means of maintaining among men the character of personal veracity. Such vehicles of *information* can never fail to poison the public mind, and to undermine the principles of benevolence and integrity. In politics, they are any thing and every thing that the interests of a party may require them to be; and in other things, they scarcely aim at any higher object than that of pleasing the majority of their patrons. Men who have tender consciences will never conduct such papers; and other men, who will, must, from the circumstances of the case, have strong predilections in favour of infidelity. Many of these are known, in fact, to be decided infidels, while yet in words they claim to be the friends of "genuine" religion, and abhor only the "rant" of "hypocrisy," the "cant" of sectarianism, and the "ravings" of the fanatic.

Do you ask for a specimen of such papers? Go into almost any printing-office in this flourishing country, and you will find no less than fifty of them on the exchange file. There are enough of them literally to deluge the land, and the influence they are exercising is, beyond all calculation, deleterious to the manners, the morals, and the principles of society. Even *good* people "must have a political paper," and will admit such a one into their families as a sort of necessary evil. Perhaps, therefore, it is not too much to say, that almost the entire population of the country, exclusive of the very lowest classes, are thus, at the return of every week, greeted with these deceitful panders of mischief. Depend upon it, these greetings are not in vain. Infidelity, especially that of the careless sort of free-thinking, thrives under them apace. The readers of such papers become strongly enlisted as partisans; and ere they are aware of it, learn to wink at slander and detraction, and to look with allowance upon every species of falsehood and misrepresentation. The same habits of thinking, of reasoning, and of feeling, are readily transferred to the whole subject of religion. The descent is but a single step; and the temptation is ever at hand. (*To be continued.*)

For the Western Recorder.

LETTERS FROM A BROTHER TO HIS SISTER.

MR. EDITOR—Since you have inserted the letter which I forwarded a short time since, I send you two that have succeeded it. If they will promote the object of your interesting paper, they are at your disposal

Respectfully, your's, ***

The first letter, above alluded to, was published in the 12th number of the Recorder. The first of the two subsequent ones, is as follows:—

MY DEAR SISTER—In my last letter, I referred to a fact in my own experience, in reference to which I shall make some additional remarks. The fact is, in substance, that during those dark, doubting and joyless hours, so common in my past life, I have been always sensible of a reserve in my surrender of self and self-will. I am now, more than ever, convinced that this is the true secret of the difficulty, in a majority of cases similar to my own. There may be an attempt—there may be frequent attempts to renounce self, while in fact some idol has possession of the throne; and perhaps while we are insensible of it, has so much of our divided hearts, that we can get no evidence of our love to God. Many objects of affection may be given up, as far as seems necessary, and still the feeling remain, that some certain objects cannot be surrendered. I have known parents, whose affections were so wrapt up in a beloved child, that I verily believe, regard to the child's society and welfare had more influence over them, from day to day, than all other considerations put together. And this, too, while an unreserved dedication of self and friends to God, was constantly professed. There is in such cases a mistake in the mind of the most subtle nature. I cannot better illustrate my views of it, than by means of a short anecdote.

I was travelling in a public coach not long since, with an elderly gentleman of refinement, and wealth, as I suppose. As we were the only individuals in the coach, except a coloured person, the conversation was free, and finally turned upon the subject of personal piety. The gentleman seemed a little inclined to unitarianism or universalism, perhaps to both;* but admitted without much difficulty, that personal piety is necessary to fit one for death. But, says he, with much apparent solicitude, what shall I do? How much of my time shall I give to the pursuit of religion? I am more than sixty years old; have a large family to provide for; and am concerned in extensive business. Must I give it all up, and spend my few remaining days in preparing for death? He obviously did not see, and could not comprehend, the difference betwixt detaching his affections from his business and family, so far as to regard himself merely a steward, whose faithfulness would secure all the worldly advantages necessary in his family; he did not see the difference between this, and neglecting all his temporal concerns. In this case, as well as in the case of the tender parent, there is required a surrender of the object, which still leaves that very object the source of more pleasure, than can be found in the selfish possession of it. The object of our affections must be cordially left to the disposal of God; and his will in regard to it must be our pleasure; while the object may still remain a source of the greatest satisfaction. But the error of feeling, which I wish to expose, is too subtle for description. The Spirit of God alone can teach us the secret of the difficulty. He alone can explain the seeming paradox, that when we give up the most we really possess, we really enjoy most. And unless this paradox is understood, all our blessings may prove curses. This would lead me to the consideration of self, and the need of giving up self-will; but this must be reserved for my next communication.

Your affectionate brother, A.

* There is in fact but little difference between them, at the present day.—[*Edit.*

From the Christian Herald.

"WHO SLEW ALL THESE?"

About twenty years ago, Mr. and Mrs. ———, decent and respectable people, removed with a family of children from the country to a neighbouring town, where they purchased a small house and lot, and lived very comfortably. Their family, however, increasing to five boys, they removed to the shore, the town being situated on a river, and in addition to their former means of obtaining a living, erected a sign, and provided "entertainment," as it is called, for those who chose to call. They were temperate people, accounted honest, and sent their children to the most respectable school in the place. In a short time it was observable that they too frequently partook of the "entertainment" provided for their customers; the habit of daily measuring the poison to others, induced them to taste for themselves, and their house was not as respectable as formerly; restraints were removed; and altho' they were not drunkards, they bore evidently the first symptoms of the working of the deadly drug, which they fearlessly handled. If at that time the temperance reformation had commenced, they might have been timely warned of their danger, and saved from that ruin, which is surely connected with a free use of ardent spirits. Their children, who used to be clad with garments which denoted a mother's industry, soon began to bear the marks of neglect, and were by degrees withdrawn from the school; their parents, because of *hard times*, not being able to support them there. They consequently lounged about, became acquainted with the customers at the bar, and learned their evil habits, especially that of drinking.

The deadly venom appeared to spread with more than common rapidity in the veins of that wretched couple; and they were shortly incapable of keeping even the wretched disgraceful establishment, which had been the means of working their ruin.

They had commenced it to become rich; but at the end of a few years it had reduced them to poverty, wretched indeed. They had lost their respectability, their honesty, and their property, which was mortgaged for rum; their children had become vagabonds, and their house a receptacle of vice. Of all their fine sons, not one escaped the infection; they and their miserable parents wallowed in the mire together.

In consequence of the dreadful excess to which she had abandoned herself, the imagination of Mrs. ——— became disordered, and conjured up horrible visions. She fancied herself bound with a belt of brass, to which was attached a chain held by the great enemy of souls, (who had indeed enchained her with the most dire and effectual of all his spells.) She would cross the room with the rapidity of lightning, screaming that he was winding up the chain, and she *must go*, she *could not* stop. She was afraid to pass her own threshold, and fancied she heard unearthly voices, and saw spirits black and hideous all around her. Conscience goaded her. "There they sit," she would say, "J. M." (mentioning the names of all her children); "there they sit grinning at me, and telling me, *I* sent them to hell; they are on the beams, and in the corners, and where ever I go."* Her husband had made himself literally a beast; his appearance was scarcely human; bloated, discoloured, tottering, uttering curses, and sometimes threatening her life. Her constitution after a while gave way, and she sunk in death, snoring out the last days of her existence in a state of stupor, covered with rags and filth. Her husband had so steeped every feeling of humanity, that he seemed little affected by her death; and to one who reminded him of their former respectability, and spoke of the wretched state to which they were reduced, urging him powerfully, over the dead body of his self-murdered wife, *now* to desist, replied stupidly, that there is an *eleventh hour*. Four or five years have elapsed, and he is still in a state of beastly degradation, literally living, or rather *existing* upon rum; his property entirely gone, and he occasionally earning a few cents, with which to purchase the deadly drug, which is consuming his vitals, and rendering him stupid and dead to every motive that can be urged for reformation.

Two of the sons of this unhappy man have gone down to the chambers of death in an awful manner. Another, in an affray occasioned by intoxication, received such an injury in the head, that his intellect has suffered, and he is subject to fits of partial derangement. The other two are drunkards; one lost to all sense of shame, without reputation or desire of any. The circumstances attending the death of one of these young men were extraordinary. He had become subject to fits in consequence of his intemperate life; and his wife following the same course, they were obliged to give up keeping a public house, and he maintained himself by fishing. He frequently stopped coloured people and others who were advertised as runaways, and obtained a reward for returning them to their masters. He was brutally cruel in his treatment of all who thus fell into his hands; and on one occasion, having apprehended a young coloured man on suspicion of being a runaway, he abused him, and confined him a night in his house. The man declared the name of his master, and that he had permission to go from home. He, however, determined on returning him, hoping to obtain a reward. The next morning, he and one of his companions took him in a small fishing-boat to his master, who confirmed the man's story, and sent them away disappointed. The wind died away when they were a short distance from the shore, and they cast anchor to wait for the tide. It was a cold day in February; they had no fire, but the sun shining upon them, they seated themselves at each end of the boat in silence. The attention of his companion was directed towards him by the sound of a heavy plunge; and he saw him just falling over the side of the boat into the water. He ran forward; but too late to save him. There was no struggle, no scream, but he sank like lead in the mighty waters; he sank to the bottom as a stone, and the waters scarcely heaved over him. He must have fallen in a fit. His affrighted companion returned as quickly as he could, and the following day search was made for his body; it was found swollen and disfigured, and laid in the grave.

His brother, the youngest of the five, had not reached his twentieth year, but had given himself up to the influence of the vice which has proved the destruction of his family, until he also was subject to fits. Not many months ago, he was siezed with one, being intoxicated; he was recovered by the standers by, and crawled to a small sloop lying partly on the shore for repairs; he laid himself down there, and was found about ten minutes afterwards *dead*, with his head partly under water. It was supposed that another fit had seized him, and that in his struggle he had fallen and suffocated.

This is a melancholy history, but a true one. Many circumstances rendering it more striking are suppressed, as some of the parties are living. The old man, but a short time ago, was warned again, and the question put to him, "What are the benefits of this practice?" "It *fattens grave-yards*," he replied, with a distorted countenance and a horrid laugh.

Yes, such are the dire results of intemperance; and of intemperance not born with one, but brought on by a temperate use of ardent spirits. These facts are well known.

* The writer of this has often witnessed her desperate struggles, and has seen her when a gleam of reason came over her mind, weep in bitterness over her ruin and misery; and has heard her confessions of deeds of villany committed under her roof; and has heard also her solemn vow to refrain from that which wrought all this misery and sin; and has seen her "*seek it yet again.*" And every argument which religion can offer, was set before her, and she felt or *appeared* to feel their force, and *resolved*. But the deadly wave seemed to have retired to gather new force, and again swept over her, and prostrated her lower than "the beasts that perish."—There can be no more effectual barrier against the voice of conscience, the powerful cords of natural affection, and the strivings of the blessed Spirit of God.

They are published with the hope of their proving a restraint to some one, who trusting in his strength of principle, may occasionally taste this destructive poison.

"Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth colour to the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

From the Christian Watchman.

THE INQUISITION.

Extract from the constitution of the Inquisition, as enacted 31st October, A. D. 1242.

"1. *Ut Heretici*—That heretics, condemned by the Roman catholic church, &c. are to be handed over to the secular power for punishment, (*where the secular power supports this tribunal.*)

"2. That heretics, though penitent, are to be perpetually imprisoned.

"3. That heretics are to be taken up every where and consigned to the Inquisitors.

"4. That the favourers and abettors of heretics are to be punished, as well as heretics themselves, &c.

"5. That they are, by virtue of the same law, to be punished in like manner, even in case they make their escape and fly to another country.

"6. That the repentance of heretics who relapse is not to be received.

"7. That their appeals are not to be listened to or received.

"8. That their descendants, to the second generation, are to be deprived of their temporal benefices and public offices.

"9. That the Inquisitors are to be favoured every where.

"10. That heretics are to be carefully kept in custody until they are condemned.

"11. That heresy is to be accounted among public crimes, and adjudged greater than the crime of *high treason*.

"12. That impenitent heretics are to be *burned alive*.

"13. That the favourers of heretics are to be perpetually banished, and their property confiscated.

"14. That *the children* of the favourers and abettors of heretics, are to be deprived and expelled from all dignities and honours, except they would discover (*inform*) of some heretic.

"15. That heretics are to be always looked upon and considered as *infamous* people, and *not to be confided in*; that their goods are to be confiscated, and that their children cannot inherit their property.

"16. That those who are *suspected* of heresy, unless they satisfactorily clear themselves from that suspicion, are considered as *infamous* people, and as *banditti*; and if they persevere for twelve months, under this *suspicion*, they are to be condemned as heretics, &c.

"17. That those invested with the *civil* power, and rectors in their respective places, are to be bound down by *an oath* to prosecute heretics publicly.

"18. That many more punishments, to be mentioned hereafter, are to be inflicted on those who favour heretics, and also on those who believe them.

"19. That these laws are *universal*, and are to be observed and put in execution every where, &c.

"20. That heresy is *never* to be tolerated; but, on the contrary, is always to be *punished*. HERESIS NUNQUAM TOLERANDA, SED SEMPER PUNIENEA."

Such are the fundamental principles of the Inquisition, which have been confirmed and perpetuated by the bulls of popes to the present day. In the Register of 1819, the Pope Pius VII, and the congregation of "*the Universal Inquisition*," announced themselves as the authors and abettors of the inquisitorial system.

From the London World.

THE SABBATH.

The great bulk of France was infidel; the rulers of the day were bent upon overthrowing the christian religion altogether. How did they proceed? Not content with individually neglecting the Sabbath, they entirely abolished it by law, and appointed decades, the tenth day, in place of the seventh, and this, not for a day of worship, but for a day of pleasure! Having gone thus far, they next invited the people to a *grande assemblee*, to give their consent to the shutting up of their churches! I was in France at the time. I saw the meeting. The thing was agreed to, and sanctioned by many of the priests. I beheld their churches despoiled of their altars and their images. The pavement of *La Grande Eglise* was converted into a threshing floor; the minor churches received military baggage and stores. The words, "*Deo*,"* &c. were chisselled off from the front of the principal church. These glorious achievements being accomplished, proclamation was made, and the Goddess of Liberty was set up on the plains of France. I saw her paraded through the streets of the town where I dwelt; she was mounted on an elegant car, decorated with the emblems of liberty, and paintings said to be by David. Music and the roar of artillery announced her arrival in the great square. Having made a pause, she was approached and embraced by the constituted authorities; and the goddess received the "fraternal hug" from some sable sons of Africa. Here, Mr. Editor, may thousands who boast of christianity, and even call themselves Christians, yet shamelessly break down one of christianity's best and strongest bulwarks, see the beginning, the progress, and the end of infidelity.

* "To God."

TEMPERANCE.

KITTREDGE's ADDRESS.

A gentleman of wealth and influence in ——, N. J. says an agent of the American Tract Society, who had a number of men in his employ, was accustomed to treat them daily with ardent spirits. He left in his family *Kittredge's Address*, which, the family being called together, was read to them by a pious lady. The mind of the gentleman was deeply impressed by it. That night he could not rest. In the morning he resolved to use no more ardent spirits himself, or in his family, except as medicine. He called his workmen together, and told them that from conscientious regard to duty, he could give them no more ardent spirits. If they would work for wages and good treatment, he would be glad; otherwise he could not employ them.

A DRINKING ASSOCIATION.

In New-York, twelve individuals formerly associated together, for the purpose of drinking in secret, without the knowledge of their friends or employers. All but one are gone. The first victim, in a fit of delirium, caused by drunkenness, put weights in his pockets, and walked off the dock into the river. Another, in the same situation, blew his brains out with a pistol. "Some swallowed poison," says the only survivor; "some hung themselves; and the last cut his throat not many months since; and while bleeding and expiring, he requested me to give him a glass of gin. The eleven died by their own hands." In their meetings they had "ridiculed the bible, the Saviour, and all religion."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Grand Jurors, Reformers.—In one county of Vermont, at the last fall term of the court, the grand jury made thorough work with retailers who violated the law, as far as they could obtain evidence. Fines to the amount of $500 were imposed on about twenty individuals. In one town, several merchants have been made to feel that ardent spirits are troublesome in a store, and have resolved to quit the sale.—*Jour. Hum.*

Churches.—A correspondent of the Journal, in Greene co. N. Y. says:—"I attended this week a meeting of ministers and delegates from five or six churches in this vicinity, to deliberate on the subject of making entire abstinence a requisite for admission to the communion. After discussing the matter fully, it was resolved unanimously, to recommend to all the churches to come, as churches, into the temperance measures, and to exclude those who will not do it."—*ib.*

Increase.—The last number of the Journal of Humanity mentions 31 new societies, containing 1781 members. Add 411 members added to societies before reported; total, 2192. The Journal, sent by a benevolent individual to a clergyman in Dearborn co. Indiana, has been in perpetual circulation; and the result now is, a Temperance Society of 136 members.—*Vt. Chron.*

Pauperism.—In the Ontario (N. Y.) co. poor-house, December, 1829, 53 paupers out of 74 (more than two thirds) were brought to their state of indigence either directly or indirectly by intemperance. The following is the melancholy list. Intemperate men, 14; intemperate women, 5; women whose husbands were drunkards, 7; children whose fathers were drunkards, 27 —*Geneva Chr.*

INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

Burning of Widows.—We copied a short paragraph last week, which stated in general terms that this murderous practice has at length been abolished. The paragraph bore the appearance of genuineness; but as reports on the subject had been of a contradictory nature, we thought it possible the intelligence might prove to have been premature. However, from an article which appears in the Philadelphia Recorder, we learn that the intelligence comes in the *London* Christian Guardian, in a shape that is authentic.

As early as 1827, it would seem, the measure was in contemplation, when the court of proprietors at the India house [in London] recommended to the directors the sending of such instructions to India, in reference to the subject, as they might deem advisable. Instructions were accordingly prepared by the directors; but were afterwards suppressed by the Board of Control. But the measure which was objected to by the Board of Control, as well as by a minority of the directors, has been superseded, it would seem, by an act of the Governor-General, Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, on his own responsibility. "Who now will plead for BAAL or MOLOCH!" The Guardian copies the following article, from a Liverpool paper, which contains the account in question, on the authority of a letter from India:—

"We have the greatest pleasure in being able to state, that a letter has been received in Liverpool from Serampore, stating, that Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India, has issued a proclamation, abolishing the inhuman practice of burning Hindoo widows, which has so long prevailed in India, to the disgrace of the East-India Company, and of the British name. It will be seen that this proclamation has been issued at Benares, and that it has been most favourably received by the Brahmins, the only class who were thought likely to make any opposition to it. We have been informed that this step has been taken by Lord William Bentinck, on his own authority and responsibility; but there can be little doubt of his proclamation being confirmed by the court of directors, as they will never venture to expose themselves to infamy and contempt by counteracting so just, so excellent, and so humane a measure. At present we will only repeat, that it gives us the greatest pleasure to be able to announce this long-delayed act of mercy and justice. The following is an extract of the letter with which we have been favoured:—

"SERAMPORE MISSION.—*Suttees, or the burning of widows in India.*—By recent accounts, we are informed that this mission is extending as to its stations, in more than one direction, while the prospects at those already established are encouraging, and in several instances peculiarly so; but there is one piece of intelligence which cannot fail to interest the friends of humanity in this country. It may be known to some, that the missionaries in India had addressed Lord William Bentinck, as Governor-General, on the subject of the burning of widows, but it should seem that some step has already been taken by government. Benares, the holy city, as it is called, and one of the ancient seats of Hindoo superstition, is one of the Serampore stations; and Mr. Smith, the missionary there, on the 13th February last, writes as follows:—"Went out by the river side, and conversed with a number of Brahmins on religious subjects; and also brought in the order respecting the prohibition of suttees; on hearing which, a Brahmin exclaimed, "What, has government now arisen from sleep? So many years has this cruel practice been carried on, and has compassion at last entered into their breasts? They ought to have prevented this practice many years ago." It astonished me, (says Mr. Smith), to hear such an expression from a Hindoo." An interesting statement is also given by him, of this prohibitory order being read by the Daroga, (superintendent), at Gopeegunj, before more than 200 Brahmins and Pupdits; after which the whole listened to his preaching of the gospel, and some individuals seemed to be much affected by it. "The English, (said they), now wish to enlighten us."

From the Missionary Herald.

NORTHWEST COAST.

A letter has been received in this country, from Mr. Green, dated Northwest Coast, August 10, 1829. Almost six months had then elapsed since he parted from his family and associates at the Sandwich islands. In reference to a portion of the northwestern tribes, he says—"The tribes inhabiting the coast which I have already visited, between the 53d and 57th degree of north latitude, are few in number, and wander over a hard and cold country. They are a very intelligent people, but savage and bloody. I have been able to tell them in their own tongue, the object I have in view in coming hither, and the wishes of the christian public in my own country to do them good. I have told them of God and their duty, and with some of them have had a very pleasant intercourse. Were it not for the introduction of *ardent spirits* among them, I should hope that something could be done for their benefit. What a fearful account will that man have to render to God, who first introduced among these dying men this soul-destroying poison!"

Mr. Green expected the vessel to revisit Norfolk sound, and to go from thence to California, before returning to the islands. "I have no idea," he adds, "that the business of investigation on the coast will be finished this season. The country about the Columbia river, I have but little doubt, is the place for a mission establishment. Capt. D., who is now in that river, gave me considerable information respecting the country. He says it is a very fine one; that the climate is delightful, and the land excellent, and that the Indians are numerous and less savage than those on this part of the coast. I hope I shall yet visit that country, and that soon an establishment may be formed in that neighbourhood."

Mr. Green had not returned to the islands at the latest dates, which are about the middle of October. His infant child died at Honoruru, early in the month of August.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Abridged from the gleanings of the Vermont Chronicle, from the English magazines:—

BELLARY.—A native teacher writes as follows: "Seven have joined the congregation, and four been received into church fellowship. Three children have been baptised; and next week there are eight candidates to be baptised. There is now a great enquiry among the seapoys and drummers, to know how they may worship God acceptably.

BANGALORE.—A female school has just been established here, for the first time.—Rev. W. Campbell writes, "the Spirit of God, through his word, is working powerfully, on the minds of the military."

SERAMPORE.—Dr. Carey mentions several instances of baptism at a new station.

CALCUTTA AND VICINITY.—Rev. W. H. Pierce, baptist missionary, speaks of very encouraging success. At Dinapore, sixteen had lately been baptised, and seventeen more were awaiting that ordinance; all of them converted Catholics. At Monghyr five had been baptised; four of them from among the heathen. At Cutwa, nine natives were baptised at one time. At Calcutta, three natives were baptised at one time, six at another, and several at other times. At Bonstollah, a new station to the east of Calcutta, "Brother Carapeit has a list of sixty inquirers."—The Herald remarks—"It is worthy of particular observation, that the very encouraging facts mentioned by Mr. Pearce, occurred very nearly at the time when the thousands of our British Israel were uniting, as with one heart and voice, to supplicate the God of mercy that he would shew us tokens for good, and revive his work in the midst of the years."

IRELAND.—Rev. J. Wilson writes from Sligo, Dec. 16—"It is my firm conviction, that at no period since the Society's operations, have there been more persons engaged in an attentive perusal of the scriptures, nor, apparently, more desirous of arriving at a satisfactory acquaintance with them." Mr. W. Moore writes from the same place, Dec. 11—"Notwithstanding all opposition of the priests, sometimes raging and sometimes abating, the poor Papists will hear. A few days before I left home, Parson G. was murdered, an attack made on Parson S., and a ball lodged in Parson D.'s neck, which is not yet extracted."

JAMAICA.—The baptist missions appear to be prosperous. Mr. Coultart writes from Kingston, Sept. 6—"This makes," he remarks, "*two hundred and thirty* persons, this year, if I mistake not, and there are many more now waiting for admisson." At Falmouth, 226 had been added to the church. Baptisms of 18, 42, 38, 68, &c. are often mentioned.

SIERRA-LEONE.—The progress of religion in this colony is less rapid than formerly.—At some of the stations, it is even represented as declining. At Kissey, in the River-District, however, there were 35 candidates for baptism and the Lord's supper; at Wellington, 15; at Hastings, 32; at Gloucester, in the Mountain District, 14; and at Regent, 81. The number in the schools, generally, is increasing.

DEATH OF MINISTERS.—Rev. William Roby, of Manchester, one of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, died at Manchester, on the eleventh of January. Rev. W. Harris, LL. D., teacher of Hebrew and theology, at Highbury College, died Jan. 3. Rev. Richard Bowden, of Galloway, and Rev. C. Atkinson, of Ipswich, died the same month.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES.—Mr. Michael Lewis, of the mission college, appointed missionary to Demarara, was ordained Jan. 6. Mr. George Christie, appointed to the Calcutta district, Jan. 13. Mr. Joseph Hughes, appointed to Malacca, was to be ordained February 18.

THE CHOCTAWS.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Cyrus Byington, to the publisher of the Western Luminary, dated Yoknokchaya, March 9th, 1830:—

"The deep interest taken by our christian friends in various parts of the Union, in the welfare and best good of the red people, has not a little comforted our hearts. We have been tried, and are tried, in view of the dangers and evils that threaten the red men on this side of the Mississippi. But while evils and troubles seem to arise through the influence of man, the blessings of the gospel are poured upon some of the red children, from the presence of the King of heaven; and I cannot but hope that the same God who constrained the Israelites to maintain their covenant with the Gibeonites, will also impart unto all in our land such a deep sense of *justice* and of the retributions of the last day, as shall restrain them from doing any thing more to drive away these children, from their homes, their schools, and their altars, and the graves of their ancestors during many generations.

"God seeth in secret. He often operates in a manner unseen at the time, by mortals, but with almighty energy and certainty.—Then let all men beware how they contend with, or oppose those who have received his anointing. Sometimes men find a secret power thwarting all their wicked plans.

"The Lord still remembers and blesses this *dear* people. And indeed they are *dear* to us. Last Saturday a number met at our new meeting-house, and continued together till Monday morning. We had preaching, or singing, and praying, most of the time night and day, during our stay on the ground. Twenty-two were admitted to the church. Just one hundred Choctaws have been received, since the first Sabbath of June, 1829, into our church. One of the members had wandered from the path, and as we hope had returned to the fold. He made his confession, and asked forgiveness in the presence of all; and until this was done, he would not take his seat with the church. He was freely forgiven, and sat and communed with his brethren.

"I have received a letter from a brother in the south part of the nation. He says—"Eleven, as the fruits of the revival, have united with the churches at Emmaus and Goshen. As many, perhaps more, may unite with these churches, at their communion seasons in March. Some of those who have united with the churches appear very well, and give the most satisfactory evidence of having passed from death to life." On the Friday previous to the last Sabbath of this month, our Presbytery expects to meet at Aukhuna, for the purpose, among other things, of ordaining one of our missionary brothers, as an evangelist. In the same village there has been, and still is, a blessed work of the spirit. The *simplicity* which some of our people exhibit, renders them very interesting."

RELICS.

Our protestant readers, perhaps, are little aware of the fooleries that are practiced among the ignorant Papists of foreign countries; because the catholic religion, in our own land, has not yet ventured to appear like itself. However, since the church ever claims to be infallible, the milder features which it here assumes are not to be regarded in the light of a permanent *reformation*. Relics may yet be bought and sold even in our own country, so soon as the great *mother of ignorance* can create a demand for them. It may not be improper, therefore, by way of information, to produce a small specimen of the trade:—

From the Protestant.

We furnish a small catalogue. 21. The arm and part of the body of Lazarus; *ill kept.* 22. A piece of the coat of the apostle John. A piece of the staffs of Peter and Paul. 23. A part of Peter's chain. 24. A part of the Virgin Mary's veil; good as new. 25. Luke's head. N. B. There are *two* heads of Luke, *both genuine.* 26. The head and middle finger of Stephen. 27. The staff delivered by Christ to Patrick, with which he drove all the venemous creatures out of Ireland. 28. Eight veronicas or holy handkerchiefs of the Saviour.—There was only *one* at first, but these are all the true original. 29. The most holy fore-finger of John the Baptist, with which he pointed at Christ. 31. The linen cloth in which John the Baptist was beheaded. 33. The stone upon which Abraham bound Isaac. 36. The head of the woman of Samaria, who was converted by Christ; *decayed.* 37. The twenty-eight steps of white marble on which Christ went up to Pilate's house. 38. John the Baptist's skull; one of Mark's teeth; Peter's sword; *very rusty;* a piece of Christ's white robe, in which he was set at nought by Herod; one of the stones with which Stephen was stoned, and some of Joseph's breath, inclosed in a phial by an angel. 39. The head of Dennis, which he carried, after it was cut off, two miles, under his arm. 40. The rock which Moses struck in the wilderness, with the three holes in it, of the size of a goose-quill, out of which flowed all the water for the Israelites.

Romanists in Philadelphia.—"The Protestant," a paper published in New-York, reckons the Papists as more numerous in Philadelphia, than any single denomination of Protestants.—It adds—"They have but four mass-houses; but what mean their twelve or thirteen priests?" To this statement Dr. Ely replies in the Philadelphian—"No well-informed person in this city will affirm that they are *more numerous* than the society of Friends, or the protestant episcopal church, or the methodist episcopal church. Their churches, called "mass-houses," are but *four* within the city and liberties. The Friends have *six* within the same limits; the Episcopalians *nine;* the methodists *five*, exclusive of the *two* seceding African methodist churches; the Baptists *five;* and the Presbyterians, under the care of the General Assembly, *eighteen.* Nearly every adult Catholic is a *communicant;* while not more than one sixth part of the Presbyterians and Episcopalians are; and it is apprehended that this circumstance has led those who reckon christian congregations by their communicants alone, to pronounce the Roman Catholics, amounting to about 700,000 persons, the most numerous religious denomination in the United States. In Baltimore, New-Orleans, and St. Louis, they are probably the most numerous division of nominal Christians; but this can with truth be said, we think, of no other considerable city in the nation."

An Example for Young Men.—The church in Tuscumbia, Ala. were last year blest with the regular administration of the ordinances of the gospel. At the close of the year, or rather in Feb. last, at the expiration of the time for which their minister, Rev. G. W. Ashbridge, had been engaged, it was feared, that, in consequence of many removals from the place, and a general apathy on the subject of religion, they would not be able to support a pastor; and that they must be left to languish in spiritual poverty, or to wander in darkness, the light extinguished and the candlestick removed from its place. At this crisis, the church unable to afford their minister adequate means of subsistence, *ten young men*, moved, it is hoped, by the spirit of the gospel, *came forward and subscribed twenty dollars each*, by which the people are enabled to retain in its place the light of the sanctuary, and to rejoice in the hope of seeing their Zion arise, the glory of the Lord having rested upon her.—*So. Rel. Tel.*

Illinois.—A minister writes to the editor of the Western Luminary, from Union Grove, Ill. one of the frontier settlements on Illinois river. He says:—"Every thing here is in an incipient state; and I am happy to say, that amidst all the objects which necessarily occupy the attention of new settlers, that of religion is not here neglected. Although our oldest settlers have been here only two or three years, we have a Bible Society, a Temperance Society, and a liberal subscription for the support of the gospel."

Home Missions.—"The (London) World" states, that the Home Missionary Society has been compelled to give up five of its stations; and that, unless aid be speedily afforded by the christian public, it must abandon five or ten more.

Apostacy.—A son of Lord Spencer, a clergyman of the church of England, has resigned his living in the establishment, and is about to be ordained a Roman Catholic priest.—*ib.*

Episcopal Translations.—The following have been stated to be the new ecclesiastical arrangements consequent on the death of the late Bishop of St. Asaph:—The Bishop of Exeter is translated to the see of St. Asaph; the Bishop of Glocester to that of Exeter. The Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Monk, receives the bishopric of Glocester; Dr. Chandler is to be Dean of Chichester; and Rev. J. R. Jelf, (tutor to Prince George of Cumberland), and Dr. Bull, are to be the canons of Christ church.—*ib.*

Whitefield.—The celebrated Whitefield, in 1739, just before the great revival under his labours, thus wrote from Philadelphia, to a Welch clergyman:—"Since I saw you, God has been pleased to enlighten me more in that comfortable doctrine of election. At my return to England, I hope to be more explicit than I have been. God forbid, my dear brother, we should shun to declare the whole counsel of God. Salute our Welch friends in my name, and exhort them, my dear brother, to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. Put them in mind of the freeness and eternity of God's electing love."—*N. H. Observer.*

The Presbytery of Rochester, (N. Y.) while it is friendly to the American Assembly's Board of Missions, and also to the American Home Missionary Society, do not think it expedient at this time to make the presbytery an auxiliary to the former; inasmuch as the western agency of the society are now conducting missionary operations within their bounds; and inasmuch also, as we understand from the Secretary of that agency, that it is probable that a compromise will soon be made between the Assembly's Board of Missions and the Home Missionary Society, as to the districts of country each board shall respectively occupy as the field of its missionary operations.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the mission station at Brainerd, in the Cherokee nation, has suffered severely by fire. The school houses and other buildings have all been burnt down, and the children who were at school dispersed. The property destroyed is estimated at $4000. *Boston Gaz.*

We understand, that at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the presbyterian branch of the American Education Society, just held, appropriations were made to forty-five beneficiaries in academies, sixteen in colleges, forty-one in theological seminaries; in all, *one hundred and five*, amounting to more than seventeen hundred dollars. They are in twenty-three different institutions in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.—*N. Y. Observer.*

We are credibly informed, that the official emoluments of the Roman catholic bishop of Boston, amount to upwards of *ten thousand dollars per annum.* He has lately purchased the fine old episcopal church in Hartford, and has also made proposals for a lot in Milton, near this city, on which to build a church.—*Chris. Watchman.*

We learn from the African Repository, that twelve state legislatures have expressed their approbation of the American Colonisation Society, and that eleven of the number have instructed their Senators, and requested their representatives in Congress, to lend it their support. Two or three legislatures have made appropriations for its benefit.

Receipts.—By the Am. Tract Society, Boston, during the month ending March 10; in donations, 235 23; for tracts sold, 316 83; total, 552 66. By the Am. Tract Society, New-York, during the month ending March 15; in donations, 795; for tracts sold, 4,969 39; total, 5,764 39.

Receipts into the treasury of the Am. Home Missionary Society, in the month ending March 15th, $2,729 64. By the agent of the same society in the western part of New-York, previous to March 4, $816 50. By the treasurer of the Am. Board of Foreign Missions, in the month ending March 16th $4,638 54; of which $2,967 61 was from auxiliaries.

REVIVALS.

Oneida County—Every week brings increasing evidence of the presence of the Lord among the churches in this vicinity. Infidelity has been vaunting itself; but the arm of the Lord is strong and mighty. Though the work has, in a number of places, been of a very gradual character, owing, perhaps, to the fact that Christians are not sufficiently alive to the subject, it has, in several instances, moved onward with great power; and at the present time, a few little spots seems to be favoured in a most remarkable manner. For these things let us be humble and thankful. Let us rejoice with trembling, and give God the glory.

But why is it, that so many of the children of the kingdom are still left in barrenness and sloth? Why is it, that so many who are continually confessing their delinquency, and perhaps deploring it, are still found delinquent? Why is it, that not only individuals, but sometimes whole churches, are seen to rise up, as by a sudden impulse, and then to sit down again, as if waiting for the further influence of external circumstances? Alas, we are all of us *too wise.* We are, as Edwards would express it, "digging channels" for the divine influence. In some things, perchance, we have formerly erred.—Now, no doubt, we have grown wiser, and can manage better. A few years ago, we felt ignorant and broken-hearted. The Lord came among us in a way that we had not anticipated, put all our wisdom to confusion, and reduced us to the state of broken-hearted suppliants. But now, to be sure, we have had more experience; and have learned to account for things. Now we are depending much upon the efficacy of our own exertions, while yet we are found too indolent, and too faithless, to put them forth. When shall the pride of this glorying be stained? "When shall it once be?"

PRINCETON, *Theol. Sem. March* 15, 1830.

To the Editor of the Philadelphian—

If you think the following items worthy a place in your paper, they are at your disposal:—

In the month of February, I spent three weeks in the congregation of Augusta, Sussex county, New-Jersey, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Conkling, where there is an interesting (though not a powerful) revival.

On the 2d Sabbath of February, the sacrament of the supper was administered, when nine were received on examination, eight of whom were baptised. Another was examined by the session, and received, but was prevented by a relation from coming forward to the supper. When I left there on the 28th February, it was supposed that about twenty, in all, had been the hopeful subjects of a change of heart, and that about twelve others were *deeply anxious.* Several other persons were under *serious exercise* of mind; and the work seemed to be progressing. Deep feeling, without any noisy expression of it, has marked the excitement from its commencement.

It is a remarkable fact, of which a number of the congregation have taken notice, that this excitement seems to have a close connexion with the formation of a Temperance Society in that place. Not long since, the pastor preached several times on that subject, which produced great agitation, and considerable opposition for a time, but the result was, that a Society was formed, and the cause progressed, opposition gave way, and this revival succeeded. Now all agree in saying that not one half the quantity of ardent spirits is used in the neighbourhood, that was a year since. One other particular I must mention, which was told me by the pastor and others, upon whose statement I could rely. In the space of about a year after the temperance cause was agitated, about 20 habitual drunkards in the neighbourhood were removed by death. Your's, GULIELMUS.

Westminster, Mass.—Extract of a letter from Westminster, Mass. to a gentleman in Rochester:—

"We are privileged, my dear friend, of living in an interesting period of the church. God is doing wonders in the world. Some of our churches around us have been greatly multiplied. The town of Holden has experienced a most powerful and extensive work of divine grace. Almost every family in the town has shared in a greater or less degree. I cannot state to you definitely the number of hopeful converts. I have not heard from there for a number of weeks past. Sixty-six were added to the congregational church at one time, and over twenty to the baptist, about the same time. This was not, however, all of those who gave hopeful evidence that they had passed from death to life. Little groups of children, from eight to ten years old, met daily for prayer and religious conversation. This must be an interesting sight to every Christian.

"There has also been a revival in Old-Boylston and West-Boylston, though not so powerful and extensive as the one just mentioned. At Phillipston, likewise, a powerful work has been, and I trust is now going on; and in other neighbouring towns, there are hopeful appearances of revivals, and some conversions. Surely Christians have much to encourage them to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The work is the Lord's, and the glory belongs to him. He has here shown, that "He is more ready to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask, than earthly parents to give good gifts to their children."—*Rochester Observer.*

New-York.—A revival has been progressing for the last three months, in the Union presbyterian church of this city. Large accessions have already been made to the church from the fruits of this work.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Poughkeepsie.—By letters just received from Poughkeepsie, we learn that God is visiting that place by the reviving influences of his spirit.—*ib.*

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

ANNIVERSARY.

The fifth anniversary of the Western Sunday School Union, will take place at Utica, on the 5th of May next. Auxiliary Societies will please forward their reports to the Corresponding Secretary as early as possible. Arrangements will be made, in common with the other societies, to accommodate delegates, during the days appropriated to the anniversaries; and we feel authorised to say, that no pains will be spared, on the part of the several committees, to render the season interesting and useful to the public.

The Oneida Sunday School Union holds its anniversary the same day; and we hope to see a good representation of the friends of Sunday Schools in this county present on the occasion.

Sabbath School Examinations.—We observe by the eastern and southern papers, that Sabbath school public examinations are beginning to be introduced in our large cities and towns, with very happy effects. In New-York and Philadelphia, they have been found instrumental of awakening new interest, and imparting fresh vigour to the institution. Indeed, we know of no measure more effectual to advance the interests of Sabbath schools, than well conducted public examinations. The community in general need better information in regard to the plan and objects of the institution; and these examinations afford opportunities for exhibiting the whole in a peculiarly interesting and striking light.

Two or three years since, Sabbath school examinations were quite common in this section of the country, and many can testify to their utility. But of late, we scarcely hear of them at all. What can this mean? Is there a lack of energy in superintendents and teachers? or is there no need of examinations any longer?

As the Sabbath school season is opening, we hope this subject will come under consideration. For ourselves, we are satisfied that few means of greater importance can be used, for imparting life and vigour to our schools, and giving to the public a just view of the merits of the Sabbath school system.

"*History of the Sandwich Islands, with an account of the American mission established there, in* 1820." Am. S. S. Union. 15th series.

These acquainted in any degree with the extraordinary influences of christianity at the Sandwich islands, will be delighted to seize this little work. It was written chiefly by Rev. Mr. Eveleth, who died while preparing it for the press, in the month of March, 1829. A brief but interesting memoir is given of Mr. E.; and the narrative details, in a pleasing style, the state and habits of the people, and "the glorious things which the gospel has done for the Sandwich islands."

"*Nevin's Biblical Antiquities.*"—A new edition of this popular and valuable work has just been published by the American Union, illustrated with cuts, and may be had at the Depository in this village. We regret that many persons have been disappointed in procuring the first volume, on account of the edition having been exhausted; but are now happy in being able to present them a neat and handsome copy.

Mansfield Sabbath School, Conn.—Extract from the report of the superintendent:—

During the winter and spring of 1829, the Lord very graciously visited our society; and we trust many, through the influence of the Holy Spirit, were made willing to accept of the great salvation as it is offered in the gospel. In this work of grace, twenty-eight of those who were members of the Sabbath school and bible class, became hopefully pious, and have united with the church. From what we have experienced, we feel that there is much cause to make faithful efforts, by imparting instruction. Though our society has been repeatedly visited with such seasons of refreshing; yet we think that no one has been more interesting than this. The features which have distinguished it from former ones, are the following:—

1st. *In respect to Christians.*—They have been more generally awake to the interests of Christ's kingdom, and more ready to make self denials. Their feeling has been less fluctuating, imparting substantial peace to the mind, and leading to activity. In action they have been moved more by fixed principles, than by impulse, and consequently have acted more firmly, and have been less affected by discouraging appearances.

2d. *In relation to awakened Sinners.*—Their feeling has generally been excited more by a rational conviction of their guilt and their obligation, than by a view of danger. There has been more thinking than in former revivals, and truth has been more easily apprehended and more deeply felt. Though very few have appeared much agitated with a fear of danger; still nothing can exceed the deep and silent anguish of spirit, which has in some instances resulted from a clear view of violated obligation.

3d. *In regard to hopeful Converts.*—They have generally exhibited the distinctive marks which have been noticed of professors. Their joy and peace has been steady and enduring; such as a clear view of the nature of religion, and a cordial belief in it, are fitted to impart.

These are some of the distinguishing characteristics of this interesting season of reviving. And it is an important inquiry to what they are to be attributed? There can be no doubt that the cause is mainly to be found in the more extensive and definite instruction gained in the Sabbath school, bible class, and from the *pulpit.* The nature of religion and of moral obligation, has been more clearly understood. This fact decides, beyond all question, that the bible, of all other books, is the best adapted to leave permanent impressions, not only on maturer minds, but on the minds of children; and proves that many who neglect the instruction of Sabbath schools, bible classes, and the preaching of the truth, do in *consequence* of it, fail of eternal life.—*S. S. Herald.*

We who live in this flourishing district of country, have little idea of the extreme ignorance which prevails in some of the less favoured portions of our land. Take, for example, the following paragraph, under date of Illinois, Jan. 2, 1830:—

"In a part of B——— district, a school was formed, and in order to ascertain the knowledge of the scholars, the superintendent asked some simple questions. "Who is Christ?" was one inquiry, and one *adult* was actually unable to answer. I met a little boy to-day riding on horseback. He possessed a good intelligent countenance, and was decently clad. I was upon the point of giving him some tracts; but "Do you read?" said I. "No sir, I han't got no larning." "Does your father read?" "No sir, he han't no larning." "But some of you read at home?" "No sir." Such things are indeed of every day occurrence; and where is the remedy?"

Such facts as these, of which there is no end, should teach us the value of our privileges; and to show our gratitude by extending them as far as possible to others.

A writer in Virginia says, under date of January last—"Our teachers all belong to the Temperance Society, and a great number of our scholars." He thinks that Sabbath schools will increase "as the great cause of temperance increases." It might be well to think of this.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: APRIL 20, 1830.

Discussion.—Our readers are aware, that several of the eastern theologians have, for two or three years past, been engaged in discussions about what might be termed the philosophy of the fundamental doctrines. For more than a year past, the prominent subject has been that of regeneration. We have not thought proper to lay this subject in detail before our readers; and others, it seems, have concurred with us in opinion. The New-Hampshire Observer has quoted, with approbation, the following remarks from other journals, in reference to this discussion:—

The Christian Mirror says—

"We repeat a wish which we have before expressed, that Christians, who are not called thereto by the circumstances in which Providence has placed them, would not perplex themselves with this controversy; for, as the "Evangelical Poet" hath it—

"Truths that the learn'd pursue, with eager thought,
Are not important always, as dear-bought;
Proving at last, tho' told in pompous strains,
A childish waste of philosophic pains.
But truths on which depend our main concern,
That 'tis our shame and misery not to learn,
Shine by the side of every path we tread,
With such a lustre, he that runs may read."

"The Vermont Chronicle, on the same subject, "in conclusion, hopes the parties in this controversy will soon understand each other, and find themselves at liberty to labour, without distraction, to *promote regeneration*; which, it believes, is a much more pleasant and more profitable employment, than disputing about it."

The above sentiments, we believe, are such as prevail extensively among the editors of religious newspapers. However important the strict philosophy of regeneration may be, among professed theologians, and among men of deep erudition, the thing itself is infinitely more so, to every body; and not unfrequently, the pursuit of the one, has a natural tendency to deter us from the promotion of the other.

Anniversaries.—The following is the order of arrangement for the anniversaries of the Benevolent Societies, to be held in New-York, May, 1830:—

Meetings for Prayer, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Monday, 10.—*American Seamen's Friend Society.*—Annual meeting at half past seven o'clock.

Tuesday, 11.—*General Union for promoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath.*—Meeting for business at 8 o'clock, A. M. in the American Tract Society house. Annual meeting at 10 o'clock.

Sunday School Union.—Scholars to be in Castle-garden, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Procession of officers and friends of the Society will move from the Park, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Annual meeting of the Society, at half past seven o'clock, P. M.

New-York City Temperance Society.—Annual meeting at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, 12.—*American Tract Society.*—Annual meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M. Procession of officers, members, &c. from the Tract Society house, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Delegates to the Bible Society, meet at the Bible Society house, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

American Peace Society.—Annual meeting at 4 o'clock, P. M.

American Home Missionary Society.—Annual meeting at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Thursday, 13.—*American Bible Society.*—Annual meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M. Procession of officers, members, &c. from the Bible Society house, at 9, A. M.

Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society.—Meeting for business, at 4, P. M. at the American Tract Society house.

American Education Society.—Annual meeting at half past 7, P. M.

P. S.—The places where the Societies will meet, are not yet determined by the committee of arrangement. Notice will be given in due season.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Arrival of the Missionaries in Malta.—The safe arrival of Messrs. Dwight, Whiting, and Temple, with their families, at Malta, is announced in the New-York Observer, on the authority of a letter from the island, under date of March 1st. No particulars of importance are mentioned.

Protestant Church in Mexico.—A protestant church of seven members, has recently been formed in the city of Mexico; probably the first of the kind that was ever known there. The event seems to have taken place, in consequence of the arrival in that city of Rev. Mr. Thompson, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Enterprise of the Aged.—Three aged men, the eldest eighty-two years, pledged themselves to accomplish the work of bible distribution for the whole county of Bradford, Va.; and their pledge has been redeemed.

National Crisis.—"William Penn" is not the only writer, who discovers that our national affairs are coming to a fearful crisis. Nor is the discovery confined to our own country.—Witness the following remarks of the London Missionary Register, of February last:—

"In truth, the United States, as it appears to us, are in a fearful crisis of their affairs. With respect to two large classes of their subjects, the aborigines and the slaves, they are on their trial before the common Father of all; and their future condition will probably bear plain and undoubted testimony, either that their injustice hath brought them under his avenging hand, or their equity had conciliated his favour towards them as a community."

The crisis is equally fearful respecting the sanctification of the Sabbath. In these three respects, we are now a spectacle to the whole civilised world, as well as to angels and to the God of nations. What will be the result?

The Catholics.—A second catholic paper has appeared in Boston. A western correspondent of the Catholic Press says—"I perceive that our eastern protestant brethren are much alarmed about the valley of the Mississippi. It is too late for them to triumph here," &c.—Query—What will our young students of divinity think of such a statement as this? Further; the Jesuit says, that "the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, the only surviving signer of American independence, has recently conveyed to the Roman catholic seminary of Baltimore, 254 acres of the manor, together with $5,000 to erect a seminary thereon, for the education of young men aspiring to the ecclesiastical state." These facts, in connection with many others which are continually transpiring, cannot fail to show, that Christians are called upon to awake to the subject. The New-York Protestant says, that the Jesuits are probably in league with the *liberals* of the day. What would our readers think of such a league as this?

Ridiculous.—A French paper says, that "Madame Le Brun, still the gayest of the gay," who is "now upwards of eighty years of age," lately "gave a *fancy ball*, which was attended by persons of all nations remarkable in science, arts and literature." How supremely ridiculous! Madame Le B. is not entirely singular. We knew an instance a few years ago, of a distinguished gentleman joining in the mazy dance, after he had arrived to the years of second childhood, and when every movement must have been marked with decrepitude. The ancient *worthy*, too, whose case is considered by a correspondent to-day, is said to have been about seventy years of age. Such is the strength, and such the durability, of a taste for systematic folly, when it has once been thoroughly cultivated.

Christian Spectator.—The first number of the second volume of the quarterly Christian Spectator, has the following contents:—

Art. 1. Review of Payne's Elements of Mental and Moral Science.
2. Review of Mrs. Judson's Memoirs.
3. Review of Judge Story's Inaugural Address.
4. Review of Wilson's Lectures.
5. Review on the Varioloid, or Small Pox.
6. Review of Payson's Sermons.
7. Persecutions in Switzerland.
8. Review of the Life of Summerfield.
9. Review of Sir Humphrey Davy's Salmonia.
10. Review of Dr. Tyler's Strictures on the Christian Spectator.

The Utica Branch Bible Society.—A general meeting of this Society will be held this evening, at the session room of the first presbyterian church of this village, immediately after the evening lecture.

Central Agency.—The Central Agency of the Home Missionary Society will meet in this village, on Tuesday the 27th inst.

Temperance House.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns to-day, that a Temperance Tavern, of the first order, is about to be opened in this village. The friends of the cause will not fail to render it their united support.

A good Corrective.—The following appears in a New-Hampshire paper:—

"Norard Grover, on Monday last, was arraigned before Justice Drown, for keeping a house of ill fame. The facts being substantiated, he was ordered to recognise for his appearance at the superior court, to be held at Exeter in August next. Not being able to procure sureties, he was committed to prison."

If such a corrective as this were to be applied to some of the populous villages in this part of the country, the result would be very visible.

The New-Hampshire Observer—is hereafter to be merged in the Maine Christian Mirror, an able paper, conducted by Rev. A. Cummings.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, on Tuesday the 6th inst. the committee of the whole took up the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in the different states and territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi.

Mr. White, who reported the bill, explained its object, and advocated its provisions, in a speech which occupied the day.

On Wednesday, Mr. Frelinghuysen commenced an able and conclusive speech in opposition to the bill—continued it on Thursday, and concluded on Friday; when Mr. M'Kinley occupied the floor, in reply, until the hour of adjournment.

On Saturday, the Senate were engaged on other business, and the Indian subject was not resumed.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives, during the week, were generally uninteresting. On Thursday, Mr. Davis, of S. C. presented a report from the minority of the judiciary committee, in relation to the proposed impeachment of Judge Conklin, of New-York, concluding with a resolution, that sufficient grounds were shewn, by the testimony adduced, for the impeachment prayed for by the memorialist, Martha Bradstreet. The report and resolution were read, and ordered to be laid on the table, and to be printed.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, April 10.—In Senate, a report in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, was received from the regents of the university, in relation to the distribution of the literature fund. They recommend a part of the fund to be appropriated for scientific purposes.

The final question to amend the law of 1813, in relation to religious incorporations, was taken, and the bill was lost, ayes 12, noes 10. It was a two-thirds bill.

The Senate agreed to the report of the committee of the whole, in the passage of the bill amending the law in relation to the New-York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. (It authorises the managers of that institution to receive and instruct eight scholars instead of four, from each senate district, at the expence of the state.)

In Assembly, petitions from Rochester and other places were presented, against the rate of canal tolls as lately established by the canal board. They were in the first instance referred to a select committee; but were subsequently referred to the canal board, ayes 49, noes 44.

The bill from the Senate, to incorporate the Binghamton bank, was read the third time and *lost*, ayes 77, noes 25.

The bills to incorporate the Yates county bank, and the Greenwich bank, in New-York, were also *lost;* the former receiving but 81 votes, and the latter 61.

Monday, April 12.—In Senate, the bill to exempt certain revolutionary officers and soldiers from debt, was read the third time and passed.

The bill concerning convicts under seventeen years, and for other purposes, was also read the third time and passed. [It provides that all convicts, under seventeen years, shall be sent to the house of refuge in New-York. It also provides for the payment of $250, to the chaplain of the state-prison at Auburn.]

In Assembly, Mr. Pettibone laid on the table a joint resolution, directing the canal commissioners to suspend, until the 18th of January next, the collection of the increased rates of toll recently adopted by the canal board.

The committee of the whole passed the bill to prohibit the circulation of foreign bank notes, under $5, after the 1st of September next, under a penalty of $25. [An attempt was made, during the progress of the bill, to extend the prohibition to bank notes of this state, under $2; but it failed, ayes 46, noes 50.]

Tuesday, April 13.—In Senate, the bills to incorporate the Montgomery county and Onondaga county banks, passed the committee of the whole.

In Assembly, the bill to prohibit the circulation of foreign bank notes, under $5, passed.

In the evening session, on motion of Mr. Stilwell, other business was laid on the table, and the house went into committee of the whole on the resolutions to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Stilwell offered a substitute for the resolutions, declaring that *imprisonment for debt ought to be abolished*, and spoke about an hour in support of it. The resolution was adopted.

In the House, on the question of agreeing with the report of the committee on the resolution, it was adopted, ayes 77, noes 10.

Mr. Oakley then moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill in conformity thereto, "making a proper distinction between the honest debtor and rogue." Carried, 42 to 34.

Wednesday, April 14.—In Senate, Mr. Tracy offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the attorney-general report to the Senate his opinion, whether officers and soldiers belonging to the army of the United States, and stationed in this state, are inhabitants entitled to vote at elections, within the meaning of the second amendment of the constitution.

Mr. Tracy stated that he offered this resolution in consequence of a circumstance that had recently taken place in the section of the state which he represented. Mr. T. then read affidavits setting forth, that at a late town meeting in Niagara county, a number of officers and soldiers, stationed at Fort-Niagara, attended and claimed the right of voting. Some of the inspectors were in favour of permitting them to vote, and others were opposed; and in consequence of the disagreement, the election was adjourned, and the town is without officers. Mr. T. hoped the resolution would prevail, as the general respect and confidence that would be placed in the opinion of the attorney-general would perhaps settle the question.

Mr. Tallmadge, after a few remarks, moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion prevailed.

Mr. McMartin called for the consideration of the preamble and resolutions, offered by him a few days since, in relation to loaning the people such monies from the literature and canal funds, as may relieve their necessities, making the counties wherein such monies are loaned responsible for the repayment of such loans. After some remarks in favour of the resolutions by Mr. McMartin, and in opposition by Messrs. Tallmadge and Beardsley, the resolutions were rejected.

The bills from the Assembly, to incorporate the Onondaga county bank, and the Mechanic's and Trader's bank in New-York, were read the third time, and passed; the former, ayes 25; and the latter, ayes 24. [Six new banks have now passed both houses.]

The bills from the Assembly, to renew the charters of the Phœnix bank, the bank of America, City bank, and Union bank, all in the city of New-York, were read the third time, and *lost*, by *one* less the constitutional majority.

The bills from the Assembly, to incorporate the Montgomery county and Schenectady county banks, were read the third time, and *lost;* the former receiving but 20 votes, and the latter 17.

In the afternoon session, the committee of the whole passed the bill directing a special circuit court to be held in the county of Niagara, by a judge of the supreme court, and to continue the office of special counsel, in relation to the Morgan affair, until the 18th of May, 1831.

In Assembly, Mr. Pettibone called up his joint resolution, directing the canal board to suspend the late increased rates of tolls.

Mr. Mann stated that he believed it would be found on examination, that the tolls were not at all increased on the down freight. The difference in the rates was only in consequence of the change by the revised laws of the ton to 2000 pounds, instead of the old weight of 2240 pounds. The increase on the up freight was half a cent a ton per mile. Mr. M. had no objections to the resolution.

Mr. Granger said competition was now so great, that a very little increase of toll on our canals, would make it advantageous to send merchandise by wagons from Philadelphia to the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, or from Newburgh to the valley of the Susquehannah. When at Philadelphia, last summer, he was surprised to learn how cheap wagons took produce from there across the mountains. It would take but a slight increase of our tolls, to change the mode of transportation, so as to send merchandise from New-Orleans to Louisville and Cincinnati, and further up the Ohio.

The resolution passed, ayes 86, noes 14.

Thursday, April 15.—Mr. Tracy called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him yesterday, in relation to the right of officers and soldiers of the United States army to vote at our elections. After some remarks by Mess. Tallmadge, Tracy, Benton, Throop and M'Martin, the resolution was rejected, ayes 3, noes 22.

The Senate agreed to the resolution from the Assembly, suspending the collection of additional tolls on the canals, until the 1st of January next. The resolution was amended on motion of Mr. Benton, so as to impose the additional rates on packet-boats, the present season.

The bill to authorise the justices of the supreme court to hear and dispose of non-enumerated business in vacation, and the bill to incorporate the Utica cotton-printing company, were read the third time and passed.

In Assembly, Mr. Robinson, from the judiciary committee, to which was referred the several petitions relative to the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, reported the following, which was laid on the table:—

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the senators of this state in the Congress of the United States, be instructed, and the representatives of this state are requested, to make every proper exertion to effect the passage of a law for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia.

A joint resolution was passed, to suspend, on certain conditions, all proceedings for the collation of interest due the state, from the occupants or owners of the New-Stockbridge and Cowasselon tracts.

The bill from the Senate, concerning convicts under 17 years, and the bill to exempt certain officers and soldiers of the revolution from imprisonment for debt, were read the third time and passed.

In the afternoon session, the committee of the whole took up the bill from the Senate, to provide for the deficiency in the revenue of the general fund. This bill, as it came from the Senate, imposed half a mill tax. The committee of ways and means in the Assembly recommended an amendment, to make it one mill. Mr. Mann supported the amendment, and Mr. Granger opposed it, and it was lost. The original bill was also opposed by Mr. Granger, and supported by Mr. Mann, and it passed. The report of the committee of the whole was laid on the table.

Friday, April 16.—In Senate, Mr. Bronson, from the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Samuel M. Hopkins, preferring charges against Mr. Lynds, keeper of the Sing-sing prison, made a report, accompanied by resolutions, directing the same committee, consisting of Messrs. Bronson, Todd and Benton, further to investigate the subject after the adjournment of the legislature, and to report at the next session; which resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the vote of yesterday, agreeing to the resolution of the Assembly, in relation to the canal tolls, was reconsidered; and a substitute was adopted, which suspends until the 1st of January next, the collection of the additional tolls, and requires the establishment of new rates of toll, by which the tolls shall be collected upon all articles, by the thousand avoirdupois pounds, and be conformed, as nearly as may be, to the rates of 1828, with the exception of the tolls on packet-boats.

In Assembly, the question was taken, on agreeing with the committee of the whole on the *tax bill*, and the house refused to concur therein, ayes 58, noes 52. So the bill is *rejected*.

Mr. Stilwell, from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to prevent fraudulent conveyances. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate the Utica orphan asylum, was read the third time and passed.

In the afternoon session, a report was received from the attorney-general, to whom was referred the memorial of C. P. Bellinger and others, complaining of the conduct of the grand chapter. He says he has applied to the persons who signed the memorial, asking affidavits sufficient for him to proceed, but that no such affidavits have been given him.

FOREIGN.

French papers to the 22d, and English to the 25th of March, have been received at New-York. The latter were brought by an arrival from Belfast, in the extraordinary short passage of *fifteen* days.

Greece.—The London Courier says:—"Authentic intelligence has been received in London, that Count Capo d'Istrias is busy in seeking to counteract the project of the three allied courts, respecting Greece."

The following are the principal articles of the protocol of London, of 4th January:—

The Russian ambassador having declared that the 10th article of the treaty of Adrianople did not hinder the powers taking, with regard to Greece, the measures that they judged convenient, a declaration from the Porte, stating that she adhered to the resolutions of the conference of London, was communicated.

The following points were in consequence agreed on:—

1. That an armistice shall be published.
2. That Greece shall be independent.
3. That the limits, according to the wish of the Porte, shall be from the mouth of the Aspropetamus to the gulf of Zeitoun Negropont, the islands of the Devil, and the Cyclades, being included.
4. The government of Greece shall be monarchical and hereditary.
5. A reciprocal amnesty shall be proclaimed by the Ottoman and Grecian governments.
6. Each of the three courts shall have the faculty of guaranteeing this arrangement.
7. The effect of the guaranty shall be decided hereafter.
8. The settlement of the frontiers will be made by the commissioners of the three powers.

The Gazette de France, under head of Vienna, March 7th, says—"A courier arrived here to-day, on its way to Constantinople, bringing intelligence that the plenipotentiaries of the three parties to the treaty of London, had, in the conferences held on February 4th and 26th, definitely fixed the destiny of Greece, and named Prince Leopold, of Saxe Cobourg, sovereign and hereditary prince of Greece."

A London paper, of the 23d March, states that the Porte has already paid to General Deibitsche, the second portion of the instalment secured by the treaty to Russia.

France.—The address of the French Chamber of Deputies, in answer to the King's speech, was read to the King by the President, at the head of the deputation from the chamber, on the 18th of March, in the council chamber at the Tuilleries, where his majesty was surrounded by the great officers of the crown and all the ministry. After it was read, the King replied in the following terms:—

"*Gentlemen*—I have heard the address which you have just read to me, on the part of the Chambers of Deputies. I had reckoned upon the concurrence of the two chambers, to effect the good I had contemplated, with a view to consolidate the happiness of my people. It is with pain I hear the deputies declare that on their part this concurrence does not exist. I announced to you, in my speech, my resolutions; they are immutable. The interests of my people forbid me to deviate from them. My ministers will make known to you my will."

After the deputation had withdrawn, the ministers remained in conference with the King about twenty minutes. The answer of the King was such as to leave no doubt of his intention to support the ministers, instead of the chambers. The 50th article enables him either to prorogue or dissolve the chambers. The ministers determined on the former course; and on the 19th, when the deputies assembled at 1 o'clock, the minister of the interior was introduced amidst great agitation. He delivered to the President a royal ordinance, under a sealed cover, which was opened and read, announcing his majesty's pleasure that the chambers should be prorogued to the 1st of September next. An immense throng crowded the chamber, the galleries, the neighbouring rooms, and the avenues. The ordinance was also communicated to the Chambers of Peers, and both houses immediately broke up.

It is understood that the prorogation of the Parliament is intended to be the prelude to a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and a new election; in which case, it is said, the liberals are sure of a still larger majority than they have at present.

Germany.—The suburbs of Vienna have recently been inundated by the overflowing of the Danube, and the dwellings of 50,000 people, of whom more than 200 perished, rendered uninhabitable. The level country on the north side of the river presents the appearance of a vast lake, the villages being recognised only by their churches, their spires, and the roofs of their houses.

DOMESTIC.

Canal Navigation.—The Erie canal is filled with water, and the navigation commences this day.

Atrocious Murder!—"A murder of almost unexampled atrocity," says the Salem (Mass.) Register, of the 7th inst. "took place in this town, in the course of last night. Joseph White, Esq. one of our most aged and opulent citizens, in the *eighty-second* year of his age, was murdered in his bed, by some unknown person, who entered the lower part of his house at one of the back windows, and committed the horrid deed, by first striking him on the head with some heavy instrument, and then inflicting *ten stabs near the heart* with a dirk or knife; either of which injuries would have occasioned death. There were but two persons in the house, besides Mr. White; these were domestics, and slept in distant apartments, and heard nothing of the assassin. The first discovery was made at 6 o'clock this morning. The sensation created in town by this most atrocious deed, surpasses any thing we have ever witnessed here. The whole population were amazed and horror stricken. There is no way of accounting for the act. Nothing was stolen from the house, although there was money and other valuable property in the room where Mr. W. slept. The heirs have offered a reward of $1000, and the selectmen $500 in addition, for the detection of the murderer."

A later paper states, that it was the opinion of the physicians, at the opening of Mr. White, that two different persons stabbed the deceased. "There are suspicions attached to a felon who has been imprisoned at Charleston penitentiary, which, if the facts related of him are true, leave not a doubt of his being implicated in this bloody deed of death. Reed, and another police officer from Boston, are on the track of the villain."

Importance of the Chemung Canal.—The Farmers' Advocate, printed at Bath, Steuben county, in an article showing the importance of making the Chemung canal, says, "that on one occasion, of twenty arks which passed down the river this spring, seventeen sunk! These were laden principally with pork, whiskey, wheat, &c. The value of the cargoes of these arks, could not be less than $20,000. In addition to this, we have just learned, that out of twenty arks and rafts which passed the Shemokin dam in one day, eighteen were stove in pieces. These are but two instances of the disasters of the season. The losses on the several branches communicating with the southern market, cannot be estimated at less than $100,000! Neither is it in this year alone, that these losses have been experienced. Similar difficulties, dangers and disasters, have occurred annually for the last twenty years."

MARRIED,

In Genoa, Cayuga co. by Rev. Seth Smith, Rev. *Nathaniel E. Johnson*, to Miss *Sophronia Wilbur*, daughter of William Wilbur, Esq. all of Genoa.

DEATHS.

In this village, yesterday, Miss *Emily P. Merrell*, aged 18. Her funeral will be attended to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

At Whitesboro', on Thursday morning last, after a very short illness, *William G. Tracy*, Esq. aged 60. Mr. T. was one of the early settlers of this county, and one of its most respectable citizens. He was a native of Norwich, Conn. and emigrated to Whitesboro' in 1793; where he entered into the mercantile business, and was probably, at his death, the oldest merchant, still in business, west of Schenectady. A correct deportment, strict integrity, and the faithful performance of all his duties as a citizen, distinguished him through life, and secured him, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance. He was a sincere believer in the christian religion; and during the latter part of his life, indulged a trembling hope in the mercy of the Redeemer. His funeral was attended on Friday, by his bereaved relatives, and a large concourse of citizens, among whom were observed many of the pioneers of this once western wilderness, from Whitesboro' and the adjoining towns, who had assembled to pay the last testimony of their respect for an early associate and friend. He has left a widow and a large family of children, to mourn the loss of a beloved husband and father.

In Smithville, Jefferson county, on the 28th of March, Deacon *Joseph T. French*, aged 44. In the death of Deacon French, the presbyterian church and society in Smithville have sustained a loss which will be long and deeply felt. Few men have obtained the confidence and esteem of all who knew them, in a greater degree than this beloved man. These he gained by his shining virtues. Ever intent on doing good, he suffered no opportunity to pass unimproved; and especially did every object connected with the welfare of Zion, lie near his heart. He was a zealous promoter of the Sabbath school, bible, tract, and sabbath-keeping causes. Even, yet warm, in his religious feelings, his light shone brightly to the last; when he departed, upheld by the hope that is as an anchor to the soul.—"Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

In Canaan, Columbia county, March 21st, Mr. *Amos Peabody*, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. P. was a professed friend of the Redeemer. His walk and conversation were circumspect, and his zeal and activity were exemplary and devoted. Though a layman, he was one of those who could not but speak of the things he knew. He was a firm advocate of the benevolent operations of the day, and a fearless reprover of vice. The cause of the Redeemer, of all others, lay the nearest his heart; and he was willing, if need be, to be accounted singular in his efforts for its promotion. He has left a vacant seat in his father's house, in the circle of prayer, in the bible class, in the Sabbath school, and in the sanctuary of God, as an admonition to the survivors, of the shortness and uncertainty of the period of their earthly pilgrimage.

Hamilton, April 9th, 1830.

At the last annual meeting of the Sunday School Union of Madison county, in reference to a contemplated change of the time of holding the annual meeting of the Western S. S. Union, it was agreed to adjourn the County Society until called together by the President.

Therefore, pursuant to such adjournment, by order of the President, the Board of Madison County S. S. Union is requested to meet at the baptist meeting-house, Morrisville, on the last Wednesday (28th) of April inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and the Society at 1 o'clock, P. M. to transact such business as may be for the good of the Society.

It is hoped that Town Societies, auxiliary to the County Union, will forward their reports in season to the Secretary, that he may be able to present one to the County Society.

It is requested that the Ministers in the county may notify their respective congregations, and solicit a general attendance of community, and such Sunday schools as can be present.

DANIEL ELDREDGE. *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

THE Legislature having made provision, by a law passed on the 15th April, 1830, for the instruction of an additional number of indigent Mutes, in the New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, there will be twenty-four vacancies in the said Institution, after the 1st of May, 1830; being three for each senatorial district. Applications may be directed to the Subscriber, in New-York.

SAMUEL ACKERLY, M. D Sec'ry
New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
April 18, 1830. 183, Nassau street.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR. JONES hereby informs his Friends and Patrons, that he has taken a spacious and convenient room, in the rear of the lower story of the session room of the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Charlotte street;—where he will commence his first quarter for the season, on Monday the third of May next. Terms may be known by calling at the school room.

Utica, April 20, 1830. 16w2

CLINTON ACADEMY.

THE summer term of this Academy will commence on the first Monday in May next. This institution is situated in the vicinity of Hamilton College, in a healthy and moral place. Parents may unhesitatingly send their sons here, as particular care will be taken of their morals and no pains spared to give them thorough instruction in those branches of study to which they may wish to attend. The Academy is under the care of Mr. S. Strong, who has long been employed as an instructor, and who will use his best exertions to advance the pupil in the path of knowledge. He can accommodate a number of scholars with board, on very reasonable terms, if application is soon made.

By order of the Trustees.
GEORGE BRISTOLL, Sec'ry.
Clinton, April 12, 1830. 16w3

PARIS ACADEMY.

THE summer term in this institution is to commence the first Monday in May. Besides the usual branches taught in Academies, it is proposed to make the business of *School-keeping* a distinct branch, should there be a class who desire it.

Board can be had in good families, on reasonable terms. Should any young men wish to *labour* a part of their time, it is believed that land to cultivate can be obtained, if seasonable application is made, and other work to some amount, as heretofore.

WILLIAM R. WEEKS.
Paris-Hill, April 8, 1830. 15w3

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honorable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.
Utica, April 6, 1830. 16

FEATHERS.

A QUANTITY of live Geese Feathers, warranted of the first quality, for sale by
April 6, 1830. [3w] PARKER & HASTINGS.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, the Ontario and Utica Mills Flour, by the barrel or quantity, by
April 6, 1830. [16] PARKER & HASTINGS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary to the Store of Mr. Oren Clark, on Whitesboro street, where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Harvey, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary: but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

THE WORM AND THE FLOWER.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ.

You're spinning for my lady, worm!
Silk garments for the fair;
You're spinning rainbows for a form
More beautiful than air,
When air is bright with sun-beams,
And morning tints arise,
From woody vales and mountain-streams,
To blue autumnal skies.

You're training for my lady, flower!
You're op'ning for my love;
The glory of her summer bower,
While skylarks soar above.
Go twine her locks with rose-buds,
Or breathe upon her breast,
While zephyrs curl the water floods,
And rock the halcyon's nest.

But oh! there is another worm
Ere long will visit her,
And revel on her lovely form
In the dark sepulchre;
Yet from that sepulchre shall spring
A flower as sweet as this:
Hard by, the nightingale shall sing,
Soft winds its petals kiss.

Frail emblems of frail beauty, yet
In beauty who would trust?
Since all that charms the eye must be
Consign'd to worms and dust;
Yet, like the flower that decks her tomb,
Her soul shall quit the clod,
And shine, in amaranthine bloom,
Fast by the throne of God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Boston, March 17th, *Garafilia Mohalby*, a Greek, of Ipsara, aged 13. The fortunes, character and fate of this lamented child possess an uncommon degree of interest. Few lives, which have been as short as hers, have been so full of thrilling incident. She was born in Ipsara, and her parents were among the most respectable of the islanders. When she was about seven years of age, the place of her nativity was totally destroyed by the Turks. Saved by almost a miracle from violent death, she fell into the hands of the enemy, was separated from her grandmother and sister, taken to Smyrna, and there was ransomed by an American merchant, to whose knees she clung for protection in the street. This gentleman took her home with him, and became so much engaged by her intelligence and amiableness, that he determined to send her to his relations in Boston, in order that she might receive, at his expense, an accomplished education, in a free and undistracted land.

Garafilia arrived at Boston in 1827, was immediately domesticated in the family of her liberator's father, and very soon found her way into all their hearts. She won affections as by magic. Her protector knew no distinction in his feelings between her and his own daughters. He was her father; they were her sisters. She was so mild and gentle, so free from selfishness, so attentive to the wants of others, so ready to prefer their wishes to her own, so submissive and tractable, and withal so bright and cheerful; the beauty of her mind and morals harmonised so completely with the grace and truly Grecian loveliness of her person, that it was impossible to know, and not become strongly attached to her. Her manners were much older than her years, and so considerate in every respect, that far from being a burden, she could hardly be said to have been a care to her adopted father.

Her constitution had never been a strong one. Towards the close of the past winter she exhibited the symptoms of a rapid decline. During her illness the singular submissiveness of her character was remarkably developed. She uttered no complaint, was grateful for the least attention, and her only anxiety seemed to be to avoid giving trouble to any one. Her mental faculties remained clear to the last, and, till within a few days of her death, she read daily in her bible, which she kept close by her side or under her pillow.—*Boston D. Advertiser.*

ANECDOTE OF DR. FINLEY.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, in an address before the Nassau-Hall Tract Society, some time ago, speaking of the feelings with which all christian and benevolent enterprises should be regarded, related the following anecdote of Dr. Finley:—

"Happening to be with him at the house of a common friend, a gentleman came in who was known to be soliciting donations for an important religious object in a distant part of the country. The gentleman spoke familiarly on the subject, and his being authorised to solicit donations for it; but the persons present being chiefly clergymen, he did not appear to expect any thing from them, and therefore, did not exhibit his subscription paper. When the greater part of the company had withdrawn, however, Dr. Finley, approaching him, said in that mild, unostentatious manner for which he was remarkable—"My friend, let me see your paper. Why are you so backward to produce it? It is true, I have but little to give; but I consider it a privilege and an honour, as far as the Lord affords me an opportunity, to have, if it be *but a single nail*, in every edifice that is going up for Christ."

How does this conduct shame those Christians, who regard not even with *complacence* the efforts that are making to speed the chariot wheels of the Redeemer; but express weariness, or *indignation*, at the frequent calls for aid, in the various benevolent enterprises of the day.—*Chris. Herald.*

SINGULAR INCONSISTENCY.

It has often struck me as a singular inconsistency, on the part of those who are in the habit of profaning the name and the attributes of the Most High, that although they are in no degree impressed by the idea of the omnipresence of God, (who hears and takes cognisance of every oath which they utter), they are often awed into silence by the presence of a fellow mortal, if they know him to be a pious man. The late Mr. M——, of N——, in the county of F——, was a striking proof of the correctness of this remark. He was a man of extensive property and influence, and a most inveterate swearer. In the company of his inferiors, superiors, or equals, it was all the same. Oath after oath rolled from his tongue. And yet there was one man, in whose presence Mr. M—— was never known to swear. And who was he? A man of high rank, or political power? Not at all. He was one of Mr. M——'s own tenants. But he was a pious man; a fearless defender of the honour of his divine Master; and of him Mr. M—— could not help standing in awe. *London Evan. Magazine.*

EXTRACT.

All things strive to ascend, and ascend in their striving. And shall man alone stoop? Shall his pursuits and desires, the *reflections* of his inward life, be like the reflected image of a tree on the edge of a pool, that grows downward, and seek a mock heaven in the unstable elements beneath it, in neighbourhood with the slim water-weeds and the oozy bottom-grass that are yet better than itself and more noble, in as far as substances that appear as shadows are preferable to shadows mistaken for substances! No! it must be a higher good to make you happy. While you labour for any thing below your proper humanity, you seek a happy life in the region of death.

HINTS FOR THE HEART.

Have you never lamented the checks and restraints God has imposed, and wished you were able to go on undisturbed; in short, to be free, to be *rid* of him?

Observe, you may pray thus without words, actions speak louder than words.—When you tell a man *to be off*, it is done without speaking; an eye, a finger, nay, but turning your back will effect it. God *translates your actions into intelligible language.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

Improvements of a radical nature have long been deemed necessary in our schools of elementary instruction; and the invention of the monitorial system and the institution of sabbath schools, infant schools and schools for the deaf and dumb, are among the circumstances which have rendered the importance of such improvements increasingly obvious. Time was, within our recollection, when the instruction of children and youth devolved chiefly upon men who all but despised the occupation; and who resorted to it solely for the purpose of a mere temporary support, while they were qualifying themselves for some higher employment.—Under such circumstances, it was to be expected that improvement would be stationary. Within the last ten or fifteen years, however, great discoveries have been making in the science of education; till at length, the scholar, the philanthropist and the statesman, are found to unite their exertions in the promotion of this cause.

Still, the convention of teachers which took place at Boston on the 15th ult. looks to us, we confess, almost like the commencement of a new era. It is said that not less than two hundred ladies & gentlemen, some of them from different portions of New-England, and most of them teachers, spent five days in the city, visiting infant and primary schools, the houses of industry and reformation, deliberating on the best method of instruction, recommending books, and hearing lectures on subjects connected with their employment. Surely this was something new. The convention was of a character highly respectable. Many clergymen and gentlemen of distinction were present. The sittings of the convention were uniformly opened and closed with prayer; the deliberations were conducted with entire harmony, and the result, no doubt, will tell on the interests of education. We subjoin a few extracts from the proceedings, as furnished by the Boston papers:—

At half past 7 in the evening, the convention met according to adjournment, when the committee of arrangements made a report, recommending the appointment of committees on the following subjects, viz:—

1. The infant school system, and its applicability to common schools.
2. Monitorial schools, and the division of labour in instruction.
3. The best means of raising the qualifications of teachers.
4. The branches of instruction appropriate to common schools.
5. Associations of teachers as departments of lyceums.

At half past 7 o'clock, on Tuesday, the convention met according to adjournment, and the chairman being absent, Rev. Mr. Newton was appointed to take his place.—The evening was spent with great interest and profit in animated discussions upon the subjects which had been assigned to committees, to aid them in making out their reports. Mr. Farley, of New-Ipswich, N. H. presented some interesting views and facts on the subject of infant schools, from an experiment tried in such a school in that place, the last season. He thought their children had learned more in one season than they had usually done in six seasons, that they were happy, and could not, without great difficulty, be kept from school. He was entirely convinced that the system could be adopted with perfect ease, in all the primary schools in the country.

Rev. Mr. Newton stated the result of an experiment with Mr. Holbrook's common school aparatus, in a school in Marlborough, which confirmed the opinion advanced by Mr. Farley. Several other gentlemen spoke to the same point, and conviction appeared to be settled upon the mind of every one present, that a modification of the infant school system is well adapted to common schools, and that it is the surest and easiest means to raise their character and extend their usefulness.

On the subject of raising the qualifiations of teachers, Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, entertained and enlightened the meeting with valuable remarks. He thought the surest if not the only way to get better teachers, was to pay them better. As soon as talents for teaching could be rewarded, they would be furnished. Good salaries will not only procure good teachers, but cheap schools. It is an extravagant waste of money, to employ teachers unqualified for their profession. When the time, board, clothes, and books for children are taken into the account, the difference between a high and low salary to the teachers, is scarcely worth naming.

On Wednesday, after a short session in the morning, adjourned to visit several schools, public and private. During the course of the day, two lectures were delivered by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, the one on the eye, which showed that comparative anatomy may be made a branch of popular education; and the other on the lungs, much, as we suppose, to the same purpose.

On Thursday, at half past two, the convention met for the purpose of taking seats in carriages to visit the houses of industry and reformation, at South-Boston. After the kindest reception by the directors of those institutions, a short exhibition of the schools in the house of industry was witnessed, every apartment of the institution was thrown open to the company, and after passing through it, they proceeded to witness the exercises of the school of reformation, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wells. A scene containing greater moral sublimity can hardly be conceived of, than was presented in the appearance and exercises of this school, and in the results of the discipline adopted by the teacher. Witnessing the exercises of this school, was an ample reward for the expense of a visit to Boston, even to those from the northern part of Vermont.

On Friday, the committee on the question of publishing the proceedings of the convention reported in favour of the same. The chairman of the committee on school-books reported in favour of recommending the following:—

Worcester's Primer, Franklin Primer, the Improved Reader, and General Class Book, succeeded by the Introduction to the National Reader, the National Reader and the First Class Book, or books of a similar character, and the North American Arithmetic, by F. Emerson.

Rev. Mr. Going made an able and interesting report on the infant school system, and its applicability to common schools, which was unanimously and promptly accepted, and a resolution passed, recommending a modification of the infant school system, as well fitted for primary and other schools, and eminently calculated to raise their character and extend their usefulness.

The convention passed several other resolutions recommending Mr. Holbrook's apparatus, Mr. Hall's lectures on school keeping, the American Journal of Education, and the Scholar's Journal.

The convention recommended conventions of teachers in the several counties of New-England, to be held on the week of the meeting of county lyceums, or such other times as may be thought convenient, and that measures be taken to provide lectures on popular education to those who may form said conventions.

They also recommended to teachers of the several towns, to form themselves into associations for mutual improvement.

Teachers were also requested to send to the publishing committee, a particular account of their method of managing their schools.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

Richard and John Lander, who have been engaged by the British government to explore the course of the long-sought and long-talked of river Niger, arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th January, from London, to embark on board a merchant vessel for the western coast of Africa. Mr. Richard Lander, it will be recollected, is the only survivor of all the missions of discovery, of late years, into Africa, and whose conduct, under the lamented Capt. Clapperton, elicited such general and deserved applause.

Dates of the first settlement of the several Colonies.—The following is one of the useful memoranda found in the new American Almanac:—

Virginia was settled in 1607: New-York, 1614: Massachusetts, 1620: New-Hampshire, 1626: New-Jersey, 1624: Delaware, 1627: Maine, 1630: Maryland, 1633: North-Carolina, 1670: Pennsylvania, 1682: Georgia, 1733.

What Next?—The author of the following thought will not be accused of grovelling:—

"There is reason to believe," says a writer in the Washington Spectator, "that the most splendid of all spectacles, the formation of worlds, will yet be witnessed by means of the telescope, and that sensible testimony will thus verify the mode of their formation."

Singular Occurrence.—The Medical Intelligencer states, that a child was recently born in a town near Boston, having a double tongue.

This, to be sure, is singular; but in an age of Jupliciy, like the present, it will hardly be regarded as a *miracle.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$114 50a115	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	125 00a130	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a9 00	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 69a4 75	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	4 87a5 25	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 00a3 12	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	95a1 00	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 00a1 02	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	65a65	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	50a	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a30
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Rochester - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Jefferson County -	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Chenango - -	do	*Maryland.*	
Niagara - -	broken	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren, -	do	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland - -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street

August 25, 1829. 34

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica *July* 28, 1829. 30

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and invcterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c,

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me wi hout effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. *June*, 1820.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. *July*, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.

August 25, 1829. 34

REMOVAL.

EW. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.

SMITH COPELAND.

Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

NOTICE,

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

WALKER'S ESSENCE OF LIFE,

FOR Consumption, Asthma, Hooping-Cough, Common Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Quinsey, Catarrh, Cholic, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Hypocondriac Affections, Phthisic, Fits of every kind, Jaundice, Scurvy, and Measles. It is also a preventive of contagion, and extremely efficacious in most cases of debility.

We the subscribers, having used ourselves and in our families, the medicine called the "Essence of Life," prepared by Dr. Serval Walker, of this town, think it a valuable remedy; efficacious, particularly, in coughs, complaints of the lungs, and in the incipient stages of consumption; and do cheerfully recommend it to the public; believing that if those suffering from the above and other similar complaints would make fair trial of it, they would find relief, and an ample reward for their trouble.

Dummerston, Vt. Jan. 29, 1829.

HOSEA BECKLEY, Minister of the Gospel
ASA KNIGHT. JOSEPH DUNCAN.
A. KEYES, Att'y at Law, Putney, Vt.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. 45

Dr. HOWEL's VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above mentioned Medicines, now present to the public the following articles of Dr. H.'s preparation:—

Golden Tincture of China, for scrofula, incipient consumption, diseases of the liver, bones, ulcers, &c.

Compound Vegetable Tincture, for the cure of obstinate ulcers, scrofulous swellings, tetters, &c. It has cured these complaints, of even eighteen years standing, when every other remedy has failed.

Red Drops, and *Vegetable Lotion*, for the effectual cure of rheumatic pains, fresh wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, frozen feet, &c.

Health Drops, for sickness of the stomach, cholic, fits, gout, and for the general preservation of health.

Family Pills, for the removal and cure of the various diseases incidental to families.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the above mentioned articles might be added; but we subjoin only the following, from a resident of this village:—

Having for a considerable time been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, and tried various remedies without any effect, while on a travelling tour for my health, I was induced to make trial of Dr. Howel's Vegetable Medicines, from which I experienced a very beneficial effect; and would without hesitation recommend them to persons afflicted with the diseases for which they are prepared. His Pills I consider a better family medicine than any other with which I am acquainted. Utica, Nov. 6, 1829. WM. BLACKWOOD.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Agents. 45

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica. 51

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain piece or lot of land, lying and being in Rome, Oneida county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fish creek, at the corner of land owned by Nathan Ladd; thence south thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east, on the line of said Ladd's land, to a stake on the reservation line; then north thirty-six degrees east, fourteen rods, to a stake; then north thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, until it strikes the bank of Fish creek, so as to contain forty-two acres and an half of land; then down the bank of said creek to the place of beginning, being part of lot number twenty of the unappropriated lands, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in 1809, on the east side of Fish creek: And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, at the United States hotel, kept by A. Shepard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 17th, 1829.

51m6 Z. P. MAINE, *Assignee.*

DEFAULT being made in the payment of monies due on a mortgage, executed April 3, 1828, by *Isaac Powell* to *Austin Wells*, of premises situate in Vernon, Oneida county